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BOOKS

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KIYOKO LERNER

Beginning With: BATTLE OF EVA ST. CLAIR

Ending With: _____

as delivered in the regular course of business for photographing.

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Philip J. Thomas



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Microsystems, Inc.

Microfilming Operator John N Date 10/15/97

The inhabitants of Evangeline
refused to heed the lessons taught by
their experiences of the horrors of
carelessness in failing to provide
against the recurrences of catastrophic
battles. General Polk's forces in a hope-
ful mood had fought at Ft. Claren-
point Battle of Evangeline Ft. Claren-
point extends for very long distance and
does great damage. Many unknown
soldiers lost their lives. Rebel armies
finally retreat southward.

Although Evangeline Ft. Claren had
been threatened fifteen times with
the cruel effects of bloody battles
and enemy approached even to his
civil life experience was not as it
seemed enough to convince those
residents that such a battle or a
far worse one would happen again.

Only a few of the more cau-
tious had any idea after the disaster
to their city of taking steps to
prevent any chance of its
repetition. Asked if anything

in the future would be done to make it impossible to be captured by the enemy; they had said: "Oh there are many large Christian armies around. The foe will never capture the city," and seemed to think that settled the question.

In the next, in sentence they would compare the damage done to other cities and towns during battles, with this latest disaster.

"No" said general Richard Mc Gratler "The poor foolish people of Evangeline St. Claire will despite the growing fury of this gaveling, was so on living in fancied security just as they did before. The plan to erect strong fortifications around the city, and on the hills around it, is ~~perfectly~~

feasible and so is a series of strong heavy batteries, dugouts, rifle pits and traps. I think the good old Vixian Wickey plan is the best. The houses in the city also need to be fortified. I was in this city six months ago, and following the first war disturbance of November drew plans for fortifications and breastworks ten to twenty feet high, and extending all around the city, and also of fortifying the surrounding hills.

The people gave this plan great consideration and there is a map of this beautiful city in existence which shows it with fortifications surrounding it. The government has authority to bond the city

but it was some months after the
first fierce fight when this had been
recured and the foolish people said:

"The enemy will never come
here again" and therefore they didn't
construct the fortifications.

The construction of the fortifications
one eight miles long extending out
southward for the purpose of making
Evangeline St. Clairs approach-
able made the necessity of remed-
ial work more apparent, but nothing
was done.

In the big battle just passed
the strength of the main Christian
armies almost pocketed the de-
voted Glendaleian armies and
poured the crushed and mangled
legions back across Evangeline

St. Clairs Creek. This was the point
where whole Glendaleian Corps divisions,
battalions, and the like were carried
away and before the advancing bat-
tals like whole buildings being
washed away, leaving hardly
enough of the fragments of these
Glendaleian troops to indicate that
a powerful Glendaleian army
ever ever existed there.

Had not manless armies arrived
and formed into battle line to cover
the retreat of the demoralized army
under Federal and extending to
a distance of 17 miles this
enormous body of Christian troops
would have swept all around
him also and the innumerable
magnitude of the disaster would
have been immensely quadrupled.

"Manley's quickly concentrating lines" said General Raymond Richardson general in his message to John Manley on calling attention to this feature of the advancing Christian army "formed as I would say a human breakwater, and had it not been for the timely arrival of his army we might not any of us be here now."

According to general Roswell Butler Johnston, Federal's army was like a small building with a balloon frame and poorly adapted to stand such a stunning blow.

"his battle was unusually short and extremely severe beyond comparison" he said just such which break the record for any war. Still we never know when

one may break out again and we should prepare our armies accordingly. General Parrot one of the member of the relief committee had given some time in the past to consideration of proclamations to prevent further disasters to the Christian armies and to danger to the city of Evangeline St. Clare, he favored the plan for the making of the bayonet weapon but like others said nothing would ever be done.

"You never heard of a general wanting an umbrella when the enemy is attacking, did you?" he asked. "What we want is not to keep the enemy from attacking the town. We want fortifications and armies around the city, which will beat the assaulting Grand Union

columns to pieces before they can reach the city. It was the force of our great counter charges which wrecked Federal gunboats and Union gunners and not our muskets and cannon fire.

The work of removing all the dead bodies from the battlefield continued for four days after the battle. On

August 17th, 1400000 bodies were cleared from the sides of the ridges and 400000 more were taken out of the battle debris along the banks of the Evangeline St. Clairs Creek.

With all that had been done to recover so many bodies strown so thickly on the fields buried beneath tons of earth or buried under debris and many fallen trees the work had ~~been done~~

begun. There was no time to dig long trenches or other hasty graves and the rotting bodies lay there buried or mangled beyond identification and were consigned to the many big fires.

Besides the prisoners many sailors left for this gruesome work came in fact. Even prisoners who had avoided this enormous sea of dead under any other conditions were working with a vigorous will and energy in putting them away. At Betsy, June 20000 bodies of soldiers of both sides were piled up on windrows of inflammable materials and cremated.

Even large forces of prisoners were at work for three days in being engaged in removing the ~~dead~~ from ~~under~~ orchards.

located about four miles south of the city. At this point the battle assumed a fury out of all proportions and strange to say hung up on trees and fences were the bodies of men and officers of both sides which had been collected and cremated as fast as possible. Every where on the battle field the searching for and cremating of bodies was being pushed vigorously.

The situation throughout the battle field was probably worse than on any other battle field so far.

The president of the Red Cross Society issued an appeal on August 18th to the nation for money and supplies for the wounded. All the general

stated that the greatest sufferers from the effects of the battle were of the non combatants of small homes or who owned homes near the battle field. There were many hundreds of these people who owned mortgaged lots and had homes constructed by the loan companies and though their property was swept away by fire and explosion the loan companies were protected by law.

All the generals advised that funds be immediately raised for people who had suffered in this way that they might be able to restore what took them many years to accumulate and was taken from them from in a single hour.

The ~~cause~~ causes of the numerous

sub relief stations scattered throughout the army and city were taxed to their utmost capacity and immensely long lines of people and soldiers awaited their turn, for provisions and clothing.

At Huncake St. Clare and on the railroads many soldiers were guarding the entrance to Eva St. Clare and keeping back all people who could give no good reason for desiring to go there.

The city was under martial law and remained so for a month. Soldiers and right rear who eluded the guards on the railroads were upon their arrival pressed into every service necessary. There was no place for any one man or woman who was discontented.

It was work to face the firing squad and they generally went to work.

"Look for the prompt advance of our armies to be well under way by the latter part of this week" said gen. Robert Virgin on August 18th at Kenneque St. Clare. The work of forming the notorious army of claimants, the camp of unhealthful delus and of disposing of the remaining dead will have been completed by that time and all the available labor in the city of Eva - St. Clare can be applied to its rebuilding. The money and food contributions coming from the generous people of the nation have been a great help to the people of Eva St. Clare, and

it has relieved them of the necessity of using their money to support the needy and it can now be applied to the improvement of their own property and so on. Fifty dollars a day is being offered to all the mechanics who will come to Errol St. Clare and with the assurance from reputable physicians that there are no dangers of extraordinary war plagues outside labour will flock to Errol St. Clare and before many days a new city will rise by the battlefield.

All the Telegraph and telephone companies and the railroads have been exceedingly generous since the great battle. They have not only given money but

things have been transported to our army and the cities-free of charge who while there trying to get away from the harrowing scenes of the battlefield and the wretched cities have been transported free. The people of Errol St. Clare will longer remember with the most grateful hearts the kindness of these companies. It is now an assured fact that trains again will be running into Engleline St. Clare this week and with uninterrupted communications with the outside world the city will soon assume her normal condition.

When the first relief train reached St. Clares Point which is opposite the city it was found

of all the wounded who survived the tremendous battle. The majority were severely injured. Most of them had bullet and shell wounds, presenting a pitiful and horrible sight their limbs lacerated and bleeding. Many of the wounded had almost the very sides of their bodies torn away. All bewailed the fate of those dear to them.

Countless numbers of the wounded had their faces, heads, arms, legs, abdomen, backs and throats mutilated so that it was almost impossible to recognize who they were.

Many of these did every day and so fast they succumbed it was found necessary

in many instances to bury three or four in one grave. A head board was placed on the grave in every instance giving the age and accurate description. As more than one quarter of the army were injured it was not possible for them to organize a movement on their part. Life sustenance and the greatest care was furnished these survivors in order that they might not swell the immense list of dead.

When the Grand Army was demoralized so badly and had receded from the heights and woods it began that very night a final retreat and sped northward through a portion of the Mc道勒特 woods, other factors headed for Kangania

stream and crossing over to the region of
Cagaza junction the line of retreat being
one hundred miles long and one hun-
dred men in width and then turning
toward the east as slightly northeast
crossed northern section of the Marie Os-
born Woods, one part extending
two and half lights Run, Randall
in Whetley Run and Mar-
shallian while Peterulz army
finally disappeared over the bald-
lies Run going toward Alham-
bra. the retreating armies great-
vry wrech and havoc whenever
they went. The retreating Glas-
celian armies caused great
loss of life and property
in the Marie Osborne region
and in the rivers destroyed

many thousands of vessels through-
out the region. The following despatches
show widespread was the fury of the
battle of Evangeline Sainte Claude
Albre cumbre Farm August 17, 1913
Immense damage was done here by the
shell fire of both sides and also on
other farms by the opposing forces of
infantry which charged back and
forth with great violence in the after-
noon two days ago.

Reports from the region of Crystal
Creek on the Idenique side of the
Evangeline St. Claude river say that
ten valuable farms have been
destroyed and all the crops to
gether with the wheat and grain
have been laid low and the
farm buildings have been comple-

wrecked. In this neighborhood the battle of Evangeline St. Claire attained a velocity of fury in three hours time where Cedernier took a whole day and seemed to regain some of the power which the reverent earthquakes exhibit in wrecking cities and the landscapes. Reports of property loss and great fatalities have come in.

St. Clares Cross Roads August 17.
The Christian divisions under Augustine St. Claire arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Jessica. I do left that place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and the general and his officers report a fearful battle having taken place at St. Clares.

wife and children two girls and a boy were here from Mobile City and was within general Virginians army waiting to meet her brave husband when his corps came up. The meeting between the two and the children was affecting. All this morning anxious watchers waited on the heights for a glimpse of the missing general and his army. Many people of Evangeline St. Clares City had relatives and friends among general Augustine St. Clares corps and as the morning hours wore on before it appeared their anxiety became very intense.

Altendale 3 a.m. August 17/93
As a result of the furious battle which raged over this region the afternoon of August 15 telegraph

and telephone lines on both sides of the railroad track, were prostrated in all directions all the way from the city by the concussion. During the height of the battle the Christian charge swept the enemy out of the marshy. In the evening the battle subsided as suddenly as it began. The Grandilian army having retreated precipitately. Up to noon to day the big Alabamian Corps under general Eric Deadeurch which made that precipitate charge down the ridge has not been heard from.

He was seen during the battle in the woods. The Corps of general Ben Logany division has just been reformed in the evening near Toledo Junction. The Christians

left of rushing men advanced twenty hundred yards in two minutes from the base of the hill to the woods. General Connell of Great hearts ninth corps left his right grand division while changing over Fairport Brook. His other two divisions survived the enemy's fire, but general Ben Logany division has also not been heard from but later was reported having been holding the woods all night at Goodman Row, having struck the worst blow to the foe. Detour Creek. August 17.

the grueling battle of August 15 the Grandilian Corps trying to stand its ground under general Cochran was surrounded by general Ontario, Winties and

and to save themselves from annihilation were forced to surrender. These farming districts suffered greatly.

Marie, Clif. August 17, 1913

The Nationals ranged across these grounds from the east at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 15th like an irresistible stampede of steers being accompanied by an intense cannon fire that shattered the fleeing rebel armies. Many Regiments were wiped out of the face.

Dieby Cross Roads. August 17

The tail end of the fightful battle was observed in this section and the attacking Allobreans under Charles Braem struck the rebel line with such force that it was carried away, and the attack continued until darkness

set in. The loss to both sides is very heavy. Since the battle the insurgent armies have utterly disappeared.

Denneette Woods. August 17. The Ziemeremannian Scodlers Division under general Pennamorayona and Alacore were driven into these woods at 7 o'clock the evening of the 15th east of Demagué St Claro. The divisions were surrounded and were forced to surrender to general Melchiora Greatheart. The main force of the Christian ons. fought except upon those divisions from the west, while other columns closed in from other directions. All trees suffered severely from the rifle storm as appears if heavily combed by bees.

South Sacramento August 17. The battle did exceeding great damage to all the farms in this neighborhood that dreadful afternoon. All farm buildings are reported damaged.

North Bend Evangelical Ct. Line Rev. August 17. The battle raged with a crazy fury from one P. M. till six in the evening. A terrific tidal wave of madly advancing Christians attained a marathons pace velocity at 3 P. M. in the afternoon destroying column after column of the enemy, doing great damage to the main Glendale line and wrecking it completely. The air was general and the firing of both sides sounded in tremendous gusts of sound.

At all points this Churchian advance was met by frequent volleys and petty counter charges of enemy bodies. All over the battle field embankments of heavy white clouds of smoke, ominous smoke clouds spread deepened by countless cauliflower-like puffs and stabbed by long undulating flashes. Sometimes these clouds were broken by occasional rifts which revealed the warning crosses. But as the cloud band deepened it rolled and gathered up to the sky with yellows & white mists. At 4 P. M. all blue patches of sky had disappeared. The raging fires made the horizon assume a forbidding look and the roar of musketry became more

governal, and the thunder of cannons, and explosions rolled roar and roar. The increased volume of the Christian attack carried everything before it. It was of no use for the enemy to dispute the advance of the Nationals. The Christian fire rained down on the Confederates, immovable, badly crippling the whole rebel army. From the heights the Nationals continued their progress into the woods, the resistance of the few steadily diminishing in intensity.

The poor resistance diminished after fleeing from the heights but increased with wonderful rapidity after reaching the woods. The battle reached the

greatest fury at Evangeline St. Clare, Creek and on the woods it had attained since running back from the heights. The shock of the concussion hurled down many immovable bodies, badly crippling the telegraph and telephone service. The Western Union, a fifty-five Argentia (Igat has lines were all down.

The world found to be not
so heartless as is said.
People throughout the nation
give generously to aid the
war sufferers.
Any army has
its ^{unusual} ~~peculiar~~ ^{value} stations.
Why should Christian armies
not be made bigger.

In many cases it can be proven
that the world is not never so bad
as had been said about it and not
ever so heartless and indifferent
as many persons would try to make
every one believe. Ordinarily men
women and children seem to have
enough to do in attending to their
own affairs expecting all others
of course to do the same and
consequently they pay small
attention to what is going around
them but when their hearts

are really touched they drop everything
and rush to the rescue of the afflicted.
The catastrophe at Evangeline St. Clare
city served to bring conspicuously into
notice the best and worst sides of human
nature which is always the common
result of all appalling disasters.
in wartime or those caused by the
convulsions of the earth and elemen-
tary storms.

So it was in the case of Evangeline
St. Clare. The people of that city
were suddenly overwhelmed by the
almost unprecedented fury of the
stupendous battle. Millions of the
soldiers of the opposing sides were
killed and scores of millions of
injured. Among the inhabitants to
scores of thousands lost their

homes, and places of business. They were suffering with hunger and feared the morrice of a war pestilence. All were brought to a common level by dangers of every description, death in its most awful forms, and an outlook of terrible uncertainty.

And yet in the midst of all this ruin and suffering they showed bravery, unheard of. So complete was the Christian victory that the city and the Christian camps and the battle field was free from Glan delinian tugs spes, spy-thieves and ghouls in every kind of disguise as usually harassing disaster stricken places.

No citizens were assaulted by strangers this time no property was looted nor bodies of the

dead were despoiled or disfigured in such a shockingly savage manner as at other battles to secure plans and other papers.

Fierally there Vandalas devoid of any feelings of sympathy or pity used to seized upon some awful war disaster as an opportunity to secure something for their godhonomely wicked cause.

As soon however as the authorities could recover from the first shock of the disaster the city was placed under martial law and the troops patrolling all the streets reported truthfully that they held a single vandal in the commission of his infam-
ous work.

The officer on being asked the reason replied:

"There was not one in the city."

The disaster to the city brought into prominence the unusually good portion of human nature. When the city was cut off from bridge communications with the main Christian armies these persons received control of the transportation facilities by water and instead of charging exorbitant prices as was expected transported everyone and everything across free of charge, - but those who were seeking to carry relief to the suffering people were transported first.

Never was a more human trust organized. No one wonder the nation deserves to win the war. And it will. All pretensions in the city had been ruined leav-

ing only a few canned and dried articles which were available for food. The owners of these instead of intending to make personal profits out of the necessities of their fellow citizens did not only refuse to push up the prices but offered and did give to the poorer classes at a tremendous sacrifice.

The news of the awful disaster to the city had hardly appeared in the public prints throughout the nation before scores of millions of helping hands were busy in the work of collecting all the relief they could. The Chief Executives of the nation under Emperor Yuan, the Governor of all the states, and the mayors of the cities responded to their appeals to the people.

whose sympathies were already aroused and whose hearts, and hands were enlisted generously and enthusiastically in the work of relief. Every far off country were still sending in their offerings, every city and town in the whole world where Abroannians live contributed still, and crowned heads of all nations hastened to cable sympathy together with all other evidence of their kindly feeling.

Indeed since the very war started charity, charity began to work without delay of any kind and spread rapidly and spontaneously. The people of Abroannia gave the largest and in the presence of such dreadful

visitation as this was unceasing and perjury and death for every character and battle the brotherhood of man asserted itself and all other things were totally forgotten. Only the higher and nobler attributes of human nature asserted themselves. Private individuals every business house in the country, every great corporation in the nation, and the world, municipal, state, and national government acted with each other as they did when disaster swept upon the Christian armies at Delights Junction, and disaster almost overwhelmed them at Cedernine, in expediting relief to every place where battle, and where every war disaster occurred. Day by day many trains

sped to Evangeline St. Claire from every part of the country loaded with supplies, and all telegraph wires carried orders for money testifying to the cynicismity of the great work of relief and to the high and noble instincts of human nature when it is appealed to by the claims of humanity.

There were no Glendaleonians ghouls in Evangeline St. Claire. Their generous sympathizers were to be counted by a hundred million.

100,000 Glendaleonian prisoners in the National prison camp at Dorothy Gale and 1,000,000 at Angelina Agatha were despatched to the nation to contribute

a dollar per man \$1,100,000 in total to the relief fund.

Are all the Glendaleonian soldiers totally bad?

The scope and rapidity of the Evangeline St. Claire relief work all over the war torn country affuted a great spectacle at once gratifying and note worthy. Coming by the hundred laden with food and all kinds of comforts for the sufferers were rushed toward the stricken city, and toward every city taking in the wounded from every quarter of the Glendaleonian nation.

Every city in the nation regardless of size contributed its available quota to the holy cause. Even from across the ocean Whetham

and Anglican rear funds came from
every nation being on the list for
810,000 each. Within a week after
the disaster at Evangeline St. Claude
the city was in possession of a
most magnificent relief fund that
went far toward alleviating the
physical sufferings of the homeless
scores of thousands.

There indeed is what we may call
a war social phenomenon that
may well give pause to all
who are wont to inveigh against
the commercial and industrial age
in the Abbean man country.

These exhibition of such liberality
were not rare in the Abbe-
an nation. A long series of
them might be compiled.

Within the time of the beginning of the
war to this recent battle. Probably the
increased willingness of the people to
help stricken communities like Eva
St. Claude was due more to the Abbe
annian railroad and telegraph lines
than to anything else. In time of
war and other disasters modern
charity is said to be the child of
modern conditions. All these inci-
pient adjuncts to all commercial
interactions alone always make
widespread relief possible. If the
telegraph and the news paper had
not placed the sad picture of
Evangeline St. Claude miseries
on account of the battle at once
before the eyes of Abbeannian
across ocean to ocean there could

not have been such an impulse of generosity throughout the nation.

At an early part of the war a terrible explosion near Big Gun Knob brought calamity to many towns from the concussion and so wide spread was the devastation that it was a month before relief could reach the stricken districts. The impulse to give cannot thrive under such circumstances.

I need the great value of the military army Signal Stations and the remarkable correctness of its Signal Corps, and boy and girl scouts and the still more remarkable correctness of the observations of all the generals and other

officers all things considered was demonstrated by the events preceding and succeeding the Evangeline St. Clair battle. Every national Signal station high up on the hills gave warnings of the approach of the Confederates army under general Fedoroff days before the battle manifested itself and on the heights and in the woods below it.

Those operating these signal stations anticipated the course of Federals advance from the vicinity of Jessup until it reached the neighborhood of Idrisdale St. Clair where it made a strange deflection no operator of a signal station could have foreseen. The operators were not caught napping.

They sent out their warning signals for other Christian armies as well as those of the two Vivians and when the advancing Glendale Union army moved for Eva St. Clare the operators turned their attention to that point and on the morning of August 14th nearly 36 hours before the battle warned the armies under the Vivian generals of Federals advance and during that day extened their signals all along the heights and the creek thus preventing the soldiers just recieving from leaving. Of course the signal station observers could not know what terrible energy the battle would give once it started.

still greater accuracy in signaling was displayed by the operators of the signal stations in the warnings given out to the generals on the afternoon of the 15th during the battle. I thought nearly all lines of communications in that region were cut off, the signal men kept track of the lines of enemy attack as it swept up and down upon the heights and gave timely warning that it would carry a portion of Gen. Longstreet's position.

I further predicted the furious attack which preceded a line of broken Union lines their main resistance, the charge caused by the Christian counter charge and the retreat of the rebel armies.

Every Christian general of the newly formed Christian army had ample warning giving him, in times gone by, of when such systems first started. It was the habit of many to peer at the work of the signal corps and boy and girl scouts, as something invisible without certain death, and when the war first began and whenever some of the operators failed of their work, or died to condemn the signal communications as most unreliable and not worth the expense of their maintenance.

During the rest of the war up to this time, however, the operators have gained in skill and the record now is of a character of which its officials have every reason to be proud and which

amply justifies whatever expense it may entail by the great saving of Christian armies from overwhelming defeats and horrible disasters.

The appalling nature of the wreck to which general Toler's army was reduced led to some talk of moving the victorious Christian army forward and try to get around Manley before he could get to join Toler's army here beyond where the battle had raged. Army officers concluded in their reports to the Emperor at Angelicus Agathus by expressing the opinion that Toler's former army was wrecked beyond the slightest possibility to recover and that to save him from being destroyed altogether in capture, Manley is

surely liable to go to his rescue and they were in favor of having general Vrooman's army leaving the heights and get in between Manley and Federal and making a movement to head him off altogether. It is natural that general Vrooman should also consider the practicability of moving forward especially as if such plans succeed Federal general again can even have any complete security against such a disaster like that of August 15, 1913. But it is surprising to say that as heavy reinforcements fully needed were detained on the way, for some reason or other the Christian armies were not in a condition to go forward immediately and that for a while

the armies will have to remain at Evangeline. It lain for a while until the reinforcements reach it yet the great general was tempted to go forward, for he had the opinion that no general was wont to leave an enormous escape from his clutches because a sudden and severe was soon depleted his army. Big Deadwood Junction was not abandoned because of the disastrous battle that killed and wounded 50,000,000 soldiers and ruined all the encampments by fire. Similar battle disaster in Central and South western California have not induced the victorious Christian armies from moving forward after the foe because they suffered a severe loss. When

over 6,000,000 Christians fell at the frightful battles at Jennis Virgin on Delights Junction it did not alter or change the position of those enormous Christian armies, nor have the still more disastrous battles on the banks of the Mc Ida Clester River ever caused the sadly depleted Christian armies to give up their purpose. These incidents and other occurrences of the war shows the Anglicanians and Abolitionists to be quite as tenacious in this regard as bulldogs would be in the purposes of their own great party army could continue to renew their purposes in spite of all past disasters and was not dis-

heartened when the fury of the battle committed fearful ravages upon their camps. The leading generals of Robert E. Lee's army emphasized a point when they began to talk of asking for the expected reinforcements which had seemed to escape general attention until that time. They were exceedingly anxious that new armies should arise as soon as it was possible. These generals urged that the extent of the Christian victory should be taken into account when reports on it be made. They were not disappointed as the results soon showed. The Christian generals hoped that their divisions comply and apply a new spirit when the army moved forward again.

General Viriam and Idanson's armies were just winning great victories during the first critical season of the war. There were from 20 to 30 new armies being mobilized. Some of these were, when the battle of Evangelion St. Claire broke out, in the mobilization camp at Dorothy Dale. Even a temporary parley of a single Christian army meant loss, and a great derangement of all plans. It was a time which called for larger armies, not for display only but for fighting purposes. The generals only asked what they thought was perfectly just that there by the shock might be levered. When the time came

general Viriam found that he had not worked for too much as he received all the consideration he and his generals could ever wish for. Representatives of the Gemini and other Abominian societies of apes agreed in saying, on a meeting held at Ange-lina, that general Viriam's army would go forward soon in spite of the terrible battles and the consequences just passed. They believed that general Viriam's army would be advancing sooner than predicted whether the reinforcements came in time or not. General Duras, the Chief Supreme Person of the Gemini Society, said he felt as but certain that all the legions from the infernal regions arrayed

against him could not stop general
Vinson's advance should he decide to go
forward. The new energy and courage of
the victorious Christian army displayed
by all the soldiers is what was to be
expected in an army so full of
daredevil Abbrewwian pluck. They
attacked Manley's army and prostrated
Federals with a most fearful glo-
ster. After that fact even over taken
the fiercest fighting of the Union
army and did not even give it time
to regain its breath.

It was like a vicious ugly
temper'd bull. Not sparing a
frightened horse cat. This battle
has simply reasserted the
same indomitable courage and
will power by which we have

can recruit or stand before.) he
fugitive motto stuck up on every tree in
the camp is "Regain Formation."
Behind its grim humor there lies
a stern determination that is one of
the prophecies of the Abbrewwian
race.) here is no reason why a
greater Christian army should not
speedily rise from the victorious
one under general Vinson.) the
report of army officer that Federal
army was ruined beyond recovery
and the suggestions of other generals
that general Vinson should move
forward to prevent Manley from
making a junction with Federal
find great sympathy among
the authorities of the government.
General Vinson will more than

even if the reinforcements do not come, more officers, engineers and army artisans are being called for by thousands. A few very experienced generals will decrease the danger from future Christian defeats and keep the armies victorious. It will also be wise to reinforce their artillery and the army should begin by advertising all practical means for defeating the biggest rebel armies that can ever be mobilized.

General Vinnians army will advance as it did despite the great disasters to it at Colomane. The soldiers will reason that the army has exerted since the war began and if

it was not so well commanded by such able generals that such victories like up the past would not likely be repeated for the remainder of the war. The same military advantages that first started the army on to such victories and that made it one of the most dreaded for the ablest foes. generals are still present officers who suffered the most in losses will not abandon the purpose to advance even though the expected reinforcements thereon do not come at all. They know that even if they did abandon the plans there would be plenty of other officers to take it up with all and advance.

Persons too cautious may hesitate to advance for fear it might be a very precarious move: but generally Robert and D'Anson Verney are not likely to abandon a plan even for so trifling a loss as that suffered in the battle of the Chaire.

3 Federal's devastated, army ~~had~~
directly in the path of the
advance of General Vicksburg
army with no way of escape.
What is its future? All the rebel
armies in danger. All the rebel
other armies will be crushed.
Distant and far told.
General Vicksburg's settlement
riders.
General Vicksburg's army, in strength greatly
general Federal's army which was
still retreating had traveled about
thirty miles to the south of him
was an unbroken sweep of black land
for eight hundred miles swarming
with organized forces (Northern
army). We're hundred miles away
in the most trying places of these Northern
armies, that rapidly form
from or in every mobilization
camps in the country and many
of these had already swept
upon the Glendale armies
with a fury that nothing

can withstand. Most of these Christian armies were gathered up in the battles. They fought with the enemy, but every little while one of these Christian armies starts northward from its mobolization camp, moves steadily on its course, and vanquishes every rebel army opposing it. Generals Robert and Idanion Vinian are the commanders of this army, and of the two commanders general Idanion is the worse for the fact to meet.

In the ten months between 1912 and 1913 inclusive fifty-seven battles of the most savage fury raged in California. This is not including the hundreds of smaller battles that

of these ended in favor of one side or other. But the battle of Glendaleon brought hope to the Glendaleon armies. The battle of Glendaleon raged furiously around Deadwich Junction as it extended up the creek to Melkensburg and Spanish Marie City. The near Glendaleon success wiped near by and Deadwich Junction two and a half miles beyond the creek. It was in this battle that the Christian encampments were destroyed by fire, while Manleys army at least that one was almost destroyed beyond recovery. With these important crushing Christian victories two conditions bring this about. These armies

are led by great experienced commanders.
The Angloelinean armies and others
take the paths least expected by
the enemy and they usually
push in advance far off their course
before they can work their way
among the Glendaleian armies.
had never in encamps at places
sighted by the scouts. It was
this movement which diverted
the Christian armies to Evangeline
St. Claire and enabled it
to march general Debach
army. The issue of the battle
can not be fully settled.
The first attack of the
enemy however was obviated
by Jennie Turner. It
was even insignificant.

the most casual observer. She
wrote it thus to Gingeline Agar King
in a letter it ran as follows.
(Aug 19 1775)

Evangeline St. Claire.

To Gertrude my friend and companion.
Dear Gertrude.

You ought to imagine what the
battle was like. The enemy
started to advance to the attack
like a long swell moving forward
on the ocean. His surge of
rebel troops extended to a great
distance and with tumbling banners
flying moved forward in advance
of the main column of Glan-
daleian attack. I observed this
long swell of gray coated
soldiers stop and rest three

times before they stamp'd forward.
A faint cloud of smoke over-had-
owed and obscured the anxious lines
before the main firing began. The
smoke - broken, like wings of thin
cirrus clouds. The air was calm
and sultry. The sun moved
forward and the firing began
all along the line. The firing
more steadily, a roar like that
of wind came from the enemy
rushing up the slopes, and
soon the smoke became like a
tempest. The Christian artillery
pre-empting a shower of destruction
upon the rebel line which
from the smoke cloudy among
them made them look like
a churning sea, thickening cloud

of smoke into the air. There are all
the terrible scenes of the first charge
of that battle. The tremendous onslaught
like the roar of a shallowing wave
against a mighty breakwater.
The Christians pour'd on charging like
a mighty thrashing sea. They wall'd
up smoke clouds, the lightning
like flashes through it, the
bell owing, rolling soon of many
cannon more noisy than the
worst salvoes of thunder ever heard.
The fearful roar, on both sides,
and the devastating tempest
of grape and canister tearing
to pieces that assaulters
wave, and the sudden forward
rush of fresh Christian
troops, that seemed to be dashed

upon the enemy with the fury of all the legions from heaven and the swift reaving of the staggered foe. Then all you can instant his career, the up roar of firing, died, the flashes of cannon and musketry, ears, and the thunder of Glendale's cannon bellows only on the distance. It's like the roar of the wild hurricane over head.

Page 11. I saw new waves of the musing approach. There was a line of men beyond the reach of the eye right. It rushed on quickly and with as little warning as its start, and that preceding its stoppage. The second attack is

launched with the most appalling fury, but the attack is made with twice the number of men and the whole scene suggesting a double reversal of the show that has gone before. No assault possible on the other battalions before this presented the terror that accompanied this one. The first attack was confined to a short space of time and had no long drawn out horrors. Its climax was reached in ten minutes. But the fury of this second one grew and grew and for a while it seemed that not one portion of the Christian line could withstand it. Yet it was the

terrible lesson of great hearts army
that so nearly swept this assault
out of existence. The fate of
general Indiana & a Lancastrian
division and the loss of many
Lancastrian generals had kept
the main Lancastrian general
anxious even since the attack
was totally demolished.

Decr III

But the heights could not be
maintained without a further
struggle. The thing was made with
still greater fury. In all
this time the Lancastrian general
determined that though twice
a breach the rest of assaulters
rebel had almost swarmed
over their weaker causing death

and destruction they now insisted that
they should not do so again. They
were now consistent in view for their
expensive determination. The Christian
line of resistance was reinforced. The
fire of the Lancastrian attack
was as loud as before. But
the resistance increased to a savage
degree. The strength of the Christian
line grew and the resistance atten-
ded a savagery as the generals never
expected to see the rebel attack
resisted. It lasted half a hour.
I thought sure the attackers were
wan ingrossed when it disafforded
clown from the heights in its
head long retreat. They picked
up ten wounded in greater
numbers & this time however.

Scenes III and IV.

The attackers were overwhelmed after the fourth assault was repulsed and over 1,000,000 slain. It had been a tremendous assault. For a while the assaulting column appeared to force back the Christian line, the reserves approaching - a mighty, tenacious surge of its own, an incommeasurable host of men in lavender uniforms moving swift seeming as a cloud shadow purred by sunlight.

But it was more formidable than it looked, it came up to the resolute line seemed to push it onward with an irresistible pressure from behind and like a wave meeting the beach it seemed from that distance to curl slowly and then it heave

denoe some high clouds issuing from it made appear like a monstrous breathing wave, comb itself out in monstrous sheets of wh. woolly foam. The opposing gray wave receded back, it grew ragged and shifted formation, broke in shorter surges and convoluted as if in pain. The receding walls became whiter and changed form. Then they swept down and everything was still again.

The general declared that this must have been a great blow to the attackers this time. Still the resolute lines were resolute and approached again to the resolute, straining and going forward a last to make the fifth assault. Then again the firing began to renew. The attack grew. It was with innumerable force now.

histoime the assailants reached the summit. The Christians were hurled from the first line of works with great loss. They recoupled the second line line of works as if in a panic and the insurgents rushed against them anew. For twenty minutes the rebel assault continued the German soldiers sweeping forward like an irresistible tide.

Again the Christian line退ed back. Some of the corps were hurled back from the works and began to recoil toward the third line. This part of the national line was being demolished. And still the assault grew wilder and unable to withstand it the Christians withdrew to their third line of works.

There was a pause before the rebel line along this section pushed on. In them

when it rushed from cover and got only half way across the open the Christian fire nearly annihilated the column. The survivors drew back and without hardly any more resistance the U.S. lines were held forward and recovered their two lines of works.

There was a lull of half an hour. During this the Christians recoupled. So again grew in momentum the Germans rushed forward, like waves heaping up the storm-tossed ocean against the land. The enemy wave hurled itself upon the Christian positions. As the two sides closed the scene and noise was worse than a mad regatta the summit like a bay and spaces swollen to roaring wastes of water. And along general Vicksburg it was as if a ocean flooded

river had overflowed and made new marshes
change to roaring wastes of water. The
enemy here was frightful (the lime-like
woods being torn away by raging seas but
nevertheless the human lime-bone block
at the terrific pressure of the ^{the} land-liners
against it)

The Ching-tai waves, were like big horses
striving to burst their bonds. Yet the
nationals strive with all their power to
hold their horses. Yet were hurried
back to their second line. The
enemy was after a few minutes
pursued on, with a great fire
ricane of yellow blaspomies. The
nationals let go a fearful fire
of gryeketry and cannon.

The survivors continued on, they melted away in impense columns, but the survivors marched up and ranged over the valley, forming with the habonds in a line to hunt encounter driving them from the works.

But over three quarters of the assault
line had been destroyed. The
Christian line now at war its number
three were reinforced again the rebels
and on and again the assault is
annihilated. And swift with the wake
of the war plow the Long lines.
With the fury of savagery when men
try to relate their lost works from
the enemy a till in progress.

Suddenly a long mighty yell
engulfed the ears of all. There
is a wild howling and screaming

scarying off the approaching rebel troops,
each section unflinchingly after one of them, the
bells disappear into the smoke fog. I hear
the bugle rings through the smoke and
above the uproar and over the noise of
battle, feel it here like huge white clouds
still hanging over the weird scene of
dead and wounded.

It was the bugle calls summoning
the Unionist forces to counter charge.
The next day the gathering of the
corpses commences.

How tremendous was tragedy at this
part of the country is over.

Your friend and
loving companion.

Jennie. Francisco Turner

The settlement that general Viman had
expected on the situation and which came
was of very queer characteristics. The
settlement was about the coming of the
reinforcements and was a sort of cluster of
several huts. The only only variation was
that the Viman general who was in for the
reinforcements erected large camps and
erected new works to make the
positions better. The positions as flat
on top as the other height was three
miles away.

But the nature of the ground
was good there and to the north was
agricultural lands on the slopes. So
burdened by so many wounded the
generals waited for the settlement
of the reinforcement question.
They held to their position and

wanted for the "mosquito scouting squadron" which left the whole country scoured up and down the river from Belize to Monique St. Clair for a view of the approaching reinforcements. This mosquito squadron was the only means for bringing the Mexican general any news of the appearance of the reinforcements.

As he waited and developed that the arrival of the first column of reinforcements was a million strong, still final, the Mexican general thought that was all he was to receive. But if he saw a whole pale banner that was to its retail numbers in the proportion of 100 to 1.

Both general Hanson and Robert Vivian were dumbfounded. This was their unmeasured development in

growing upon in numbers beyond what even he had for it on the heights. General Vivian had wished for 1000000 men. He had now received four times as many and still they kept coming. However he was satisfied with the many bridges crossing the stream which were more brittle than mounted on palings driven into the water of the river. The engineers had a hasty constructed pontoon bridge. Soon all the reinforcements had arrived 90000000 men. As a result general Vivian army was immobile. This was the settlement slightly altered by a short delay when all pontoon bridges had been in construction across the river when the mobile aleg camped at 92,600,000 men for the

reinforcing of general Vrana's army. And this situation naturally was supposed to be the ten million men expected by the Vrana general. In reforming the army it had been suggested that the army be nexted, the plan was feasible in every way but it was contended that to intercept Hanley was out of the question now.

General Vrana's army had a very strong position on the heights. According to the Supreme Person of the Regime, General Denre Dangor, Chief of the Soilder of spes, and army, he was second man at Chingelma. As far as only was general Vrana's army strongly entrenched upon the heights but at other times or per chuanian armies elsewhere should reinforce.

such position that any Glendalemen command were obliged to give glango if they should attack them. The Hanley army were always bound to attack army where from the south along down the coast of Calvania around Calvania and anywhere within the zone of the war.

There Chinese armies in some instances are 600000 strong. It is feared here that all the rebels are ungrat danger. It is this fact that will lead more strongly than any other of placing Chinese army in a danger from which he cannot escape. There are such kind of men in general Vrana's army that cannot be defeated. There are 1500 members of interior band in which

the fury of rebel armies, may waste them in less without touching your Virginian or Conquistador, Aborigines army, and still nationally itself safe (he wish that a score of other Northern armies are taking to such Maylay.

During the war began Maylay, Gaudiolorean armies had to contend fearfully with the treacherous Virgins generals. The disaster at, Calleymo, and San Joaquin took so hard that there fear of the Virgin Generals had been increased in great measure following the disaster to the Fox armies at Mico. But the fall during mondays will not wipe out the black record left by those bairns. Countless legions of soldiers of the battle have been killed

and buried or interred on those bloody battlefields innum in the bogs and trenches quickened a death rate of 2200000 hundred Maylay at Pholambonbury. Five million or more death, of the 35000000 wounded after Calleymo must have had to a high influence upon Maylay and his generals. *

For with the assistance of the Bureau of National Army Signal Station, it has always been recognized that in unusually violent conflicts there are cyclic periods in which battles are repeated according to the signs of the armies engaged. Observation has put this period of repetition at eighteen battles.

Accordingly of his in the case of very
severe battles the exact maximum and
minimum could be and has been and has
such a point. Without question Indian braves
arrive, and those of the white inva-
lants were always forced to fight a
normal but not so frequent battles,
which fails to give too much a turn
to the satisfaction of bold policy. In
the Evangeline St Louis battle a
new and unusual maximum seemed to
have been established with its repetition
may be looked for within another two
months. As a matter of fact instead
the average played between the
recurrence of these maximum battles
has been less than two months.

The Germanic leader General
D'Argen is an observer of practice

deserves your equalbles and his hogus
holds in great measure with the obser-
vations of the country. Signal Stations,
It is a general year proportion and such
general D'Argen It means just his much.
Suppose that a bigger battle rages
on September 13. Within a year
period we may expect another battle
of the same kind in the same place in
month. It may not rage at Pandore
itself the battle may be at
D'Argen's Gauley or may be ten
twenty or thirty miles away
on any side of it. But also
in the same general territory
about the same time of the other
battle it could be repeated.
Suppose one or more very big
of the first two years of the

war developer, its perpetration may be looked for in the same source, involving the year nagen so long. So with ex-battles of desecrators, fire & famine and all other calamities of wars, they have their cycle and the harder period comes next of them.

But in the course of this war one of its first greatest battles ensued at Antalya - though being Samsun another at Ereglis Junction, lasting four days, ending at Erzurum (Armenia) and the last and - for worst ones at Gedizvire. There high and violent tempests confirm general Dangar's observations. The most striking and violent of all was the coming true of the report of the destruction of Erzurum at Cleopatra's battle.

Ship and the destruction of other cities, and the demolition of big Galileanian armies had been predicted. Writing to his father and aged mother General Dangar said:

"Every one of the Virginian Manley and their armies will sooner or later be crushed. They are destined to meet destruction like those French John de Baum Manley, General Raymond de Falena, Savanna Manley and others famous by Galilean Manley are doomed to die in battle. All other Galileanian armies will suffer in various degrees upon proportion to the violence of the battles they fight. John de Jacob Manley will suffer the worst defeat in all the war. It may be the case

cause of Glendale's total downfall.
Richmond and Sherman will suffer
less but General Johnson & his men
cruelty, defeat and downfall will
be the greatest harm for Glendale.
The total disaster of the year to the
Glendale side will probably begin
on the La Verne side and spread
extending throughout the La Verne
States and the main rebellion.
This is back to the Glendale
cause will be terrible with great
loss in life, extending and spreading
throughout the whole state
of Glendale down along the
Cotton River, but the resistance on
the Glendale side will make
this greater total war of destruction.

Christians far less destruction than
the irreparable disasters in California.
hence he less it will be the most
calamitous results of the war. Lower
Glendale and upper will suffer most
severely along the coast. Union City
and Uniontown will suffer severely
at the hands of the besieging nation,
especially the former.
It may seem very rash for me to
anticipate the limits of the de-
struction, or the terrific
results of an unseen defeat but
there is no harm for me to
let the prophetic power of war
disasters be foisted on the
complex relations of all calam-
ities of war. The destruction
of cities and efforts on both sides

which I dare to anticipate, will come at any unexpected time. It will be sudden and terrible. The final victory of the war will start from the Calverian coast as a bloody described, the Albian army and fleet will strike harder at Vivian Wickey and the war mightiest and longest of battles ensuing, a huge concussion by the earth quake a shock will shiver all around here and in the bay of Vivian Wickey. The main national army will move by the mighty tidal waves and they will strike the cities and force the rebels to give up their works. The fortifications will be assailed by the encroaching waves of national

soldiers, and the whole country will be shaken terribly by the battle. The coming shock to the Glandelinian cause will be near total destruction. In the Angelian coast line to Calverianus all are severely shaken by tremendous artillary shells and great explosions. Ingeline Junction suffered with great severity, other places were overwhelmed. Angelina Wyatth and Dorothy Gale are in a dangerous condition the question arises between total and partial destruction. If the tidal wave of Christian soldiery moves southward into Glandelinia Glandelinia City may have only its rebound. The flood and human flood may pass over

the border along the length from 1000 to 1500 miles and subdue it with destructive force.

Even our side may suffer great disasters. Nanchang will probably be captured by the foe and suffer most severely and be more than half destroyed. Fuzhou and Ningbo will probably suffer somewhat less. All our cities will suffer. Southern China will probably be entirely devastated and every town wiped out and all its forests lost. A line severely injured 10000 miles of forests will probably be wiped out by fires and many towns and every city suffer severely. Ningbo will probably be unaffected

and the enormous carry on the fires to other places. But all disasters will occur to both sides. The enemy will suffer as bad as we all. The Christian and Anglican missionaries will suffer. The former not disastrously. Probably, for our side the injury will not affect more than one fourth.

In the Chinese States the damage and occurrence of disaster to both sides will be the greatest. Fuzhou and Panding cities may be destroyed but the surrounding villages will be protected by its fortifications from any severe calamities.

The hub of Christians however will affect the manly the

disasterously, however, and Johnston, Jackson, McRae will be the most unfortunate of these generals as he will lose all his best sons and best generals in death or surrender, and be overwhelmed with disaster. Glandelania State will be devastated and all its own cities and water margins will even suffer.

Comparisons between the Cedar mine and Evangeline at Clam battles, the former not so horrible in its features, faithful plight of the wounded, extra great calamities caused by explosions and battle since war began, millions of lives lost through great explosions.

Meth dealing disasters in other Calverianum States in four months.

Historic devastating explosions in Southern (Calverian) Treachery Incidents (special).

Since the Christian go armies under the Virgin Generals wreaked their vengeance upon Munkeys at Cedar mine. The awful disaster to also the Glandelanian armies at

the line St. Clair which occurred on
the 15th 1863 was to the enemies
a most frightful defeat and cal-
mly known since the bloody war
began. It was claimed that nearly
one quarter of Federal's army was
killed, injured or the suddenness of
the violent Hurrian counter charge
which created the havoc preceding
the escape of any of Federal's army
fortunate enough to dare withstand
counter charge.

The onset of the mighty flood
at Johnstown Pa. and its awful results
was only child's play when com-
pared to the disorder and defeat
of general Federal's army at Evans-
tonne St. Clair. Unlike the
catastrophe

The counter a hanging flood of Hur-
rian streaming stemmed and decimated the
the slopes of the heights with the
terrible fury of the tornado and
Johnstons flood put together, the
terrible power charge was made
without the slightest warning
and the execution terror
and slaughter of the war was over
within the space of six hours
a half. The rebel army in
Federal that we say the
onset of it were shot down
by hundreds of thousands
within the space of a compa-
tively few minutes, or broken
to pieces and mangled before
they had time to realize
one of it all. At

the island of Manleys army the desperate
for fighting Glanlelinian soldiers knew
for hours before the angry Christian rangers
fairly over ran the works and the re-
nuptious charge bore its way through his
left wing and scattered it and
the Christian fire swept his whole
line to pieces what the fate of
the Glanlelinian army was to be.
All of the fiercely struggling Glanle-
linian soldiers had died squarely
in the face w for that whole last
hour suffering all the agonies
and terrors war could dire cer-
tainty could inflict their
knowledge that they were abso-
lutely powerless to resist the
Christian counter charge and
beyond the reach of the as

of other Glanlelinian armies adding
to their agonies. Death was merciful to
the soldiers of both sides at Leckmore
he was cruel to his prey at the battle
of Evangelion St Quine and delighted
in the torures w he was enabled to
inflict on the count less numbers of
wounded before he placed his iron
hand upon scores of thousands of
them and buck horn came

Perhaps the only parallel on the
way to the Evangelion St Quine was
at arm was the destruction of the
National encampments on the first
day of the battle of Jenne Vipam
beginning at Delights Junction
The army had defeated a hundred
soldiers of Chose several National
armies could see the red seas off

burning hundreds of tents every fire
reached or set the terrific explosions
shouting up flame as if lava vomited
up from the bowels of a volcano but
even they were mercifully saved from
the horrors of a burning desaster.
They did not attack overhelmingly
strong position for four hours
and a half with the fury of eagles
tearing their lines to pieces and soon
they death knell sounded long
before they were compelled to under
go the actual pangs of an awful
death while lying mortally
wounded upon the rocks of
the heights while listening
to the roar of so many cannon
many even of the so called rebel
soldiers were caught as they ~~sought~~

safely in flight down the ridge and
a thick cloud while endeavouring to get
beyond the reach of the scythe
of the grim reaper they could move
and act in accordance with their
impulses which prompted them
to make a stand for life and
repelling the assailants after a
most desperate struggle
It was different at Evangeline
St Clare. There attacking or even
retreating Glendale's four solutions
were not permitted even the
small but precious boon of
running while battling with
or retreating from the grim
Christian forces those that
retreated were at times even
caught and surrounded

and infelacted and suffered horrors.
and suspense, even as I have who were
done to death during the awful time
when the foul & foul myrmidons resigned
and on the way to execution were it
might be said compelled to cross
the very grass upon which they
were to be impaled.

There is no record since the war began,
or any war had waged of such a long
drawn out horror, as that which the
soldiers of both sides endured at
the battle of Evangeline St. Clare
during the period intervening between
the advent of the hurricane
fury of the red ^{Gl} and the
attack and the final issue of
the battle during the first
and last night of December

and Marley like, the final
imposition of the death penalty,
the ^{Gl} and Union regiments saw their
officers and hundreds of comrades shot
down by bullets or mangled by grape
and canister or crushed and knocked
to pieces by the timber wreckage
flung aloft and around and in
every direction by the fury of the
many terrible explosions, or impaled
by the long bayonets of the
wreft by numerous counter charges,
Christians brigades saw their generals
and other high officers shot down
and half their own number
swept from the sight of the
survivors, forever, numerous generals
and their divisions of troops
disappear before the annihilating

fire along the Alleghenian line. Many was the sad face of their moblized general and officer, they would have deemed it a joy to fight for and save as they fell upon those high. The Glendalemen wanted destruction in their efforts to carry to flaming heights only to realize how weak and utterly futile was their strength in comparison to the tenacious resistance of the Nationals and the invincible power of the unaged Alleghenians on their counter charge. Many of Glendalemen soldiers died desponding because they could not carry the heights of save the officers they had cherished and hence fought under and went down to their death.

in despair and gloom. During the final counter charge of the Glendalemen the growing national tide the released water from the broken dam at Johnstown took their way through the wilfully retreating rebel army with the force and speed of a slow but giant avalanche and shattered the remainder of the Glendalemen army with their mere loss fire the rear line of the survivors were on the march along an ^{up} slope to their deaths they may have rested for a moment before they succumbed but did ^{so} as well over in an instant. At the time of many lay around to cover Federal disgraceful retreat. The ~~retreated~~ lying upon

the flaming fields, simply waited for the inevitable, the fighting soldiers of Morgan's army clung to the edge of the forest below the heights and died a thousand deaths while struggling for the brief remaining supports before death came to engulf them, they stood upon the brink of eternity, and tried yet in vain to hold back the roaring tidal wave of soldiers in lavender coats, and strove in vain for the victory they knew would not come, they Glendaleans, though they were prepared for the end, but there was no respite.

When the Christian forces struck at Morgan's army like the waters of the Mexican Gulf leaping upon Galveston and its island the hand passed Glendaleian soldiers

in a scope of thousand
In more than
men captured by
my rebel soldiers
whom nothing
but these were
either wounded
or fire, artific
wounds in the
till the same time
that 10000 000
at on the
squadrons below
the vicinity
the city, Doctor
lived far
by thousands
the battle
re turned upon

the horrid of funeral fires no
anguish, no pain was kept. In one respect
the battles of Gettysburg and Evans
and St. Clair were alike, the
destruction of scope of millions of
dollars in property but the
losses in killed and wounded
were not so great for the battles
at Gramercy Park St. Clair during
these fearful six hours and a
half as those occasioned by
the raging assaults of battle
which for hours had both
raged at their mercy.

With not even a warning shout to oppose
the scattered Glendaleian army, the
whole Christian army, after repulsing
the last rebel attack broke from
the heights and retreating, down the

they were like a flood from a dozen hundred arms engulfing the defeated Grande Union army before they even knew of the danger. The whole of the slopes had been swept clear way before Monck's army had been struck.

The Christian army had within its ranks thousands of foreigners fighting not for adventure and the fact that legions of inquiry from all parts of Albrechtina pointed to Empress Virgin's Palace indicated that hundreds of scores of these strangers were killed of whom the neighbors knew nothing.

The Christian attack had been inexpressible in its force and fury and blotted out more than a quarter of Monck's army.

Of Monck's army also nearly three million men were sacrificed and tens of millions more were wounded. Until the disaster Calernine he was apt to be the enemy's Evangeline. St. Clare was the world's greatest doctor of the sick probably the worst kind ever met. The Christian charge electrical charges of the upper divisions of the army never ceased of, and covered the whole army, one of the strongest armies the world has seen.

All other battles just passed even now had this battle on the first the nature of the calamity. Countless numbers of uncounted were still being carried for their reason having been over taken by their great suffering. His

the heavy battle. There seemed
to be now living legacies of the
old impetuous battle. The world can
see now.

Special account
Since Aug 1914 we have seen the
Germans sweep many miles
and capture large areas of
land and battalions of
men and over 2000000
in the enemy
country and
country.

On the 13th July River
and we have hundreds of miles
of the frontier. Not the
the case of Germany was fully
150,000 men being concealed
less. - seen in no main army
six thousand horses from the
army and the following
at Schlesien. German army 00000
Slovenia November 13 1912

not regarded as great waters) here
were the only floods on record during
the war when the loss of human
life had been estimated at over
one million. His list of
smaller explosions, fire, battle and
flood disasters is a most endless
one.
The most "eastern" part of (a province
"burned" from the enemy four times has
and went that year from the
size of its situation. In both
terrible forest fire deluges of
1912 and September 1913 (the
immediate cause was the enemy
flying fire to fire to cover their
retreat, this region protected
it by innumerable canals
that include

to keep the forest fires from spreading.
The records of both those big forest fires
are meager at having the mere lists of
the forest canyons fighting the blaze
and the numbers of persons who perished
in the destruction of towns as the army men
lived in them; a chapter in history now and
the houses had been the first to
fire set by the retreating enemy
at Irene town where a heavy gun
caused the fire to spread with
velocity.
In that territory alone nearly
100000 people were rendered
less than a thousand homeless
elsewhere 111000 were
rendered homeless.
The record subsequent to
1912

was probably the most frightful on record. It nearly annihilated 500 miles of forests and only to the unceasing vigil and ~~constant~~ constant work of the determined forest rangers which have ever characterized the forest rangers of that state was the subjugation ~~gaining~~ of the main forest due.

In 1913 Northern Argentina
was swept by raging forest fires.
Terrific floods added to the great
disaster. ~~loss~~ The submerged areas
are so great the most enormous are a
hundred floods and 30 towns
are completely covered by water.
The ~~loss~~ suffered three
hundred miles of ~~loss~~ to be awful
and which was encouraged by
many engineers putting up

Pun River) the loss in lives was
~~one thousand~~ and the property ~~was~~ ~~estimated~~
~~4000,000~~ ~~and~~ ~~more~~ ~~houses~~
and other property were destroyed.
A large part of Tucuman (in the
was ~~caused~~ by the flood and 1300
of the inhabitants lost all their
property

This city which has a ~~population~~
~~of 11,000~~ ~~people~~ ~~was~~ ~~completely~~
turned ~~into~~ ~~a~~ ~~mass~~ ~~of~~ ~~ruins~~
to property ~~was~~ ~~lost~~ ~~and~~ ~~was~~
in the ~~area~~ ~~of~~ ~~100~~ ~~square~~ ~~miles~~
was ~~a~~ ~~loss~~ ~~of~~ ~~100,000~~ ~~and~~ ~~more~~
destroyed ~~and~~ ~~many~~ ~~people~~ ~~lost~~ ~~their~~
~~lives~~ ~~and~~ ~~many~~ ~~people~~ ~~lost~~ ~~their~~
~~homes~~ ~~and~~ ~~many~~ ~~people~~ ~~lost~~ ~~their~~
~~lives~~ ~~and~~ ~~many~~ ~~people~~ ~~lost~~ ~~their~~
~~homes~~

hilling hundreds and plowing the river
water into the street property. Ammunition
and terrible pestilence followed carrying
scores of thousands away before dying in
soothing graves - maybe.

Delight, however, suffered great loss
and over the beginning army at Uman
Wicks had not been exempt from
the devastating effects of the
same flood waters. In this region
the flood submerged thousands of
acres. 33,000 soldiers were drowned
and four hundred thousand tons
were swept away and three
hundred bams were lost.

While the awful record
is given above is ~~not~~ one month
complete it will suffice
all purpose of communication.

to all other war disasters. It equals
the most important calamities of
running flood water on record and shows
what a most destructive force the
water element has proven when let
go by enemy hands.

Other disasters at the war began
and reen in all parts of the city
up to the 81. Case is as follows:
Bialystok, Lubomia 145,000 lives
lost through fire, flood and
June 17 toadvich city. Big flood and
fire. 100,000 people lost 100,000 lives
lost.

June 30. Omsk great destruction
of property and many lives lost.

June 30. In daul, Lubomia
6,00,000 families rendered
homeless and 100,000 lives lost.

July 1. Abbeville, La. 1000000 killed
by flood. 1633 injured.

July 10. Southern La. 1000000 killed,
1370000 lost by fire.

July 10. 1000000 lost by marauders.

July 24. U.S. Army Calvernia. Hundreds
of Abbevillian and Angelian warships
wrecked by mines. Great loss in lives.

July 24. 1000000 killed
and 1000000 lost by fire.

July 24. Martigues City, Calvernia
1344 lives lost by flood and
\$20,000,000 worth of property
destroyed.

August 3. Northern Angeliana
mine set in ground blows up
at wrong time. 200000 lives
lost.

August 10. La. Calvernia several
hundred thousand lives lost by flood.

August 10. Great fire on the Northwest
sector of the Idolchester woods. 337
lives lost, and 1650000 rungors
die while fighting the flames.

August 11. Meldan County, Southern
Calvernia explosion 1318 killed 100000
injured property loss \$1200000.

August 24. Meldan County, Southern
Calvernia 1500 killed by munition
blast. great property loss.

August 24. Godfrey, Christian and
Calander Counties Southern Calvernia
100000 killed 60000 injured by
blast. 200000 buildings
destroyed by shock. lost \$10000000.

Blue County, Southern Calvernia
40000 killed 83000 injured

499,000 buildings destroyed
10/10/1911 and Allegheny Counties August 20
Southern California 8,000 killed 53,000
injured by blast 248,000 C
buildings destroyed loss \$3,000,000.
August 29 Kernier Copia, Sandown, C
Newall and Allwood counties
Southern California 51,000 killed
by concussion of blast 200,000
injured 100,000 buildings
destroyed loss \$28,000,000
Sheller, Sharpen, and Goethman
counties, Southwestern California
500 killed by explosion
6,000 buildings destroyed 12,000 C
injured loss \$3,000,000.
10/10/1911 and Allegheny Counties, Indiana
South Simpson Counties, Indiana
Great Lakes, Indiana 24

Kendro and Overland Counties 8,000
killed 25,800 injured 100,000
buildings destroyed \$2,000,000.